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- (54) **REFRIGERANT ADDITIVES AND COMPOSITIONS**
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Embodiments are described herein to provide refrigerant
and/or refrigerant composition that is suitable for providing
lubrication to, for example, moving parts of a chiller system.
Embodiments are also described herein to provide an addi-
tive, such as a corrosion inhibitor and/or stabilizers, that can
be added to the refrigerant to form refrigerant compositions
that is suitable for providing lubrication to, for example,
moving parts of a chiller system.

11 Claims, 2 Drawing Sheets

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Fig. 1

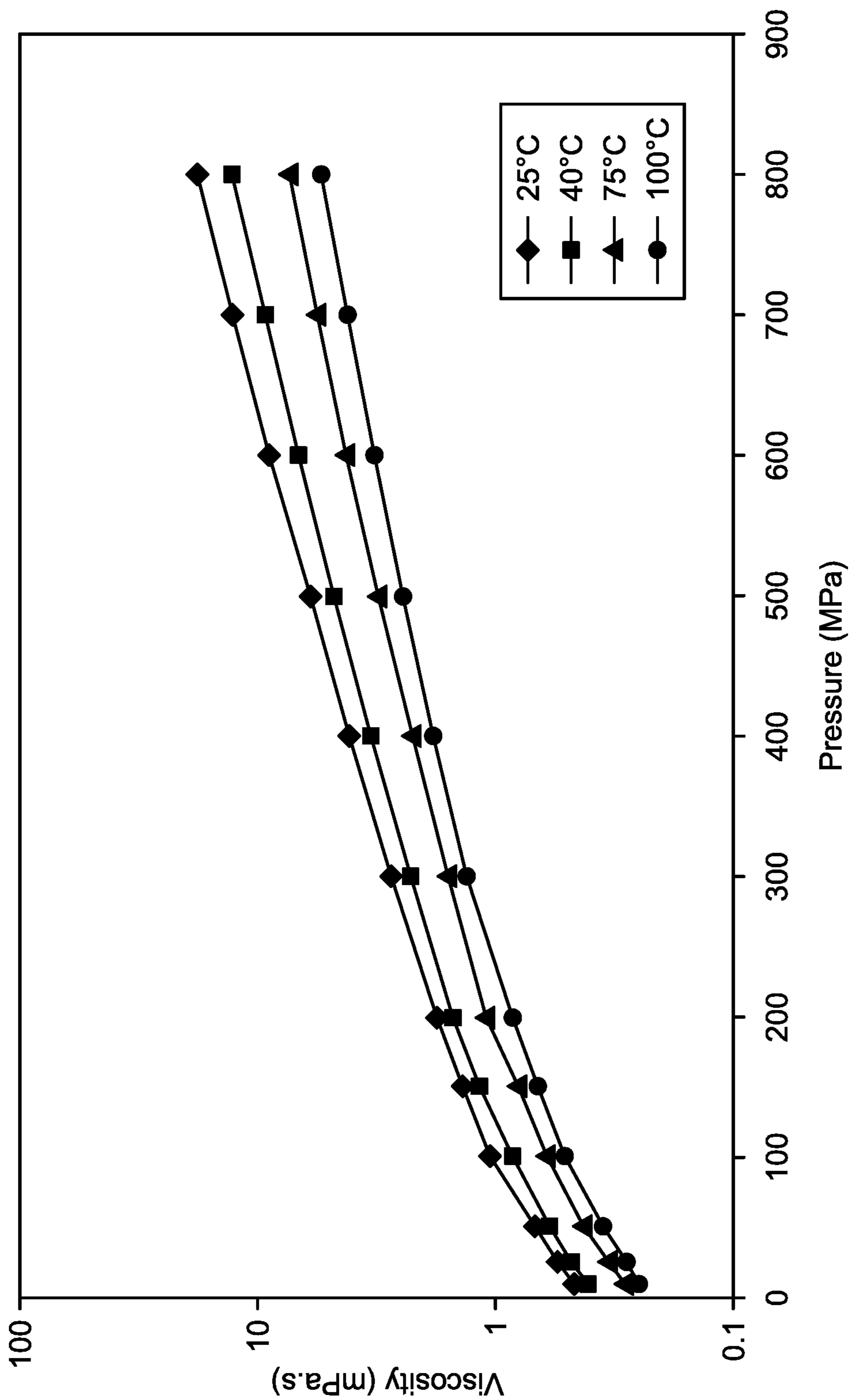
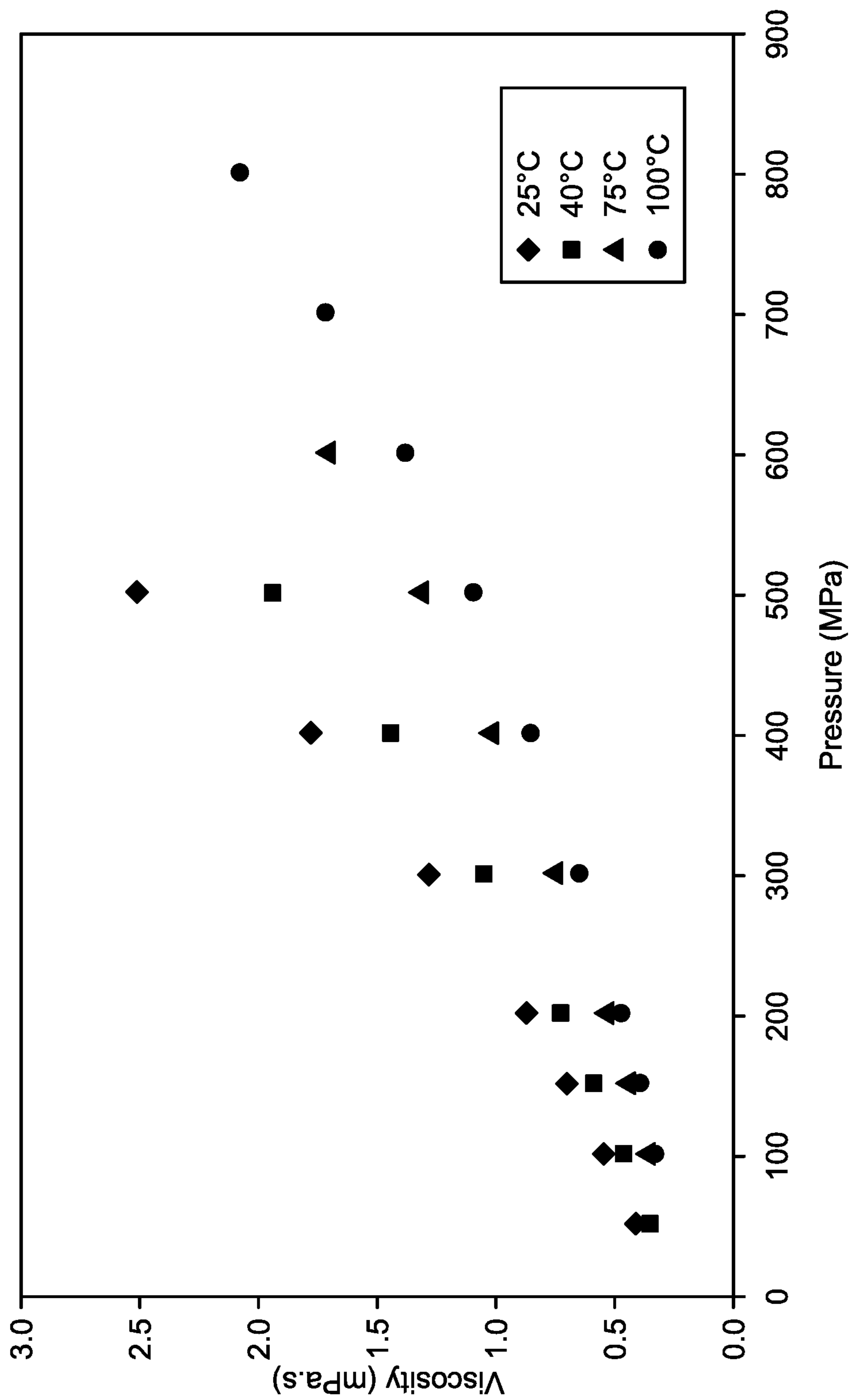


Fig. 2



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REFRIGERANT ADDITIVES AND
COMPOSITIONS

FIELD

The disclosure herein relates to heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning (“HVAC”) systems, such as a chiller, and more particularly to a refrigerant composition of a chiller system, such as a refrigerant composition that may be suitable for lubrication applications, and/or an oil-free HVAC system.

BACKGROUND

A HVAC system, such as a chiller, generally includes a compressor, a condenser, an evaporator and an expansion device. In a cooling cycle of the HVAC system, the compressor can compress refrigerant vapor, and the compressed refrigerant vapor may be directed into the condenser to condense into liquid refrigerant. The liquid refrigerant can then be expanded by the expansion device and directed into the evaporator.

Components of the HVAC system, such as the compressor, may include moving parts, and may require lubrication during operation. Lubricants, such as oil, are commonly used in the HVAC system to lubricate the moving parts.

SUMMARY

Embodiments are described herein to provide refrigerant and/or refrigerant composition that is suitable for providing lubrication to, for example, moving parts of a chiller system. Embodiments are also described herein to provide an additive, such as a corrosion inhibitor and/or stabilizers, that can be added to the refrigerant to form refrigerant compositions suitable for providing lubrication to, for example, moving parts of a chiller system. The embodiments described herein can be suitable for an oil-free chiller system, in which no oil is added to provide lubrication.

In some embodiments, the preferred refrigerants for providing lubrication, for example, in the chiller system can include a refrigerant or refrigerant blends of HCFC (Hydrochlorofluorocarbons), HFC (Hydrofluorocarbons), HCFO (Hydrochlorofluoroolefin), and/or HFO (Hydrofluoroolefins). For example, the refrigerant or refrigerant blend can be at least one of or blends thereof of 1,1, dichloro-2,2,2 trifluoroethane, 1,1,1,2 tetrafluoroethane, 1,1,1,3,3 pentafluoropropane, difluoromethane, 1,1 difluoroethane, 1-chloro-3,3,3 trifluoropropene (E), 1-chloro-3,3,3 trifluoropropene (Z), 2-chloro-3,3,3 trifluoropropene, 1,1, dichloro-3,3,3 trifluoropropene, 2,3,3,3 tetrafluoropropene, 1,3,3,3 tetrafluoropropene (E), 1,3,3,3 tetrafluoropropene (Z), 1,2 dichloro-3,3,3 trifluoropropene (E), 1,2 dichloro-3,3,3 trifluoropropene (Z), 1,1,3 trichloro-3,3,3 trifluoropropene, 1,2 dichloroethylene (E), 1,2 dichloroethylene (Z), 1,1 dichloroethylene, 1,1,1,4,4,4 hexafluorobutene (Z), 1,1,1,4,4,4 hexafluorobutene (E), 1,1,1,2,3 pentafluoropropane, 1,1, 1,3,3 pentafluoropropane, Isopentane, and pentane. In some embodiments, the refrigerant blend can be 1-chloro-3,3,3 trifluoroethene (E) with about 10 to about 50% of 1,1,1,4,4,4 hexafluorobutene (E); 1-chloro-3,3,3 trifluoroethene (E) with about 10 to about 50% of 1,1,1,2,3 pentafluorobutane; 1-chloro-3,3,3 trifluoroethene (E) with about 10 to about 50% of 1,1,1,3,3 pentafluorobutane; 1-chloro-3,3,3 trifluoroethene (E) with about 10 to about 50% of 1,1,2,2,3 pentafluorobutane; 1,1,1,4,4,4 hexafluorobutene (E) with about 10 to about 50% of 1,1,1,2,3 pentafluorobutane;

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1,1,1,4,4,4 hexafluorobutene (E) with about 10 to about 50% of 1,1,1,3,3 pentafluorobutane; or 1,1,1,4,4,4 hexafluorobutene (E) with about 10 to about 50% of 1,1,2,2,3 pentafluorobutane.

5 In some embodiments, an additive, such as a corrosion inhibitor and/or a stabilizer can include at least one of or blends there of epoxides (such as aromatic epoxides, alkyl epoxides, alkenyl epoxides), terpenes, terpenoids, fullerenes, ascorbic acid, terephthalate, nitromethane, unsaturated hydrocarbons or unsaturated halocarbons, phenols, perfluoropolyether, hindered phenols, hydroxylamines, thiols, phosphites and lactones, siloxane, tolyltriazoles, benzotriazole, amines, hydrazine, hexamine, phenylenediamine, dimethylethanolamine, zinc dithiophosphates, quaternary and acyclic amines, quaternized alkyl pyridine, amine/phosphate ester salt, cinnamaldehyde, dibutylamine, diethylhydroxylamine, dimethylethanolamine, 3,5 dinitrobenzoic acid, ethylenediamine, hexamethyleneteramine, 1,2 diaminopropane. It will be appreciated that the additive(s) and/or stabilizer(s) employed would be suitable and compatible for use with the refrigerant(s) of the system(s) and with the structural components of the system(s) itself.

15 In some embodiments, the additive may be added to the refrigerant in amounts of from about 0.001% to about 10%, more preferably from about 0.01% to about 1% by a weight of the refrigerant. In one preferred embodiment, tolyltriazoles and/or benzotriazole may be added to the refrigerant in a range of 0.001% to 0.5% by a weight of the refrigerant. In another preferred embodiment, hydroxylamines or dimethylethanol amine may be added to the refrigerant in a range of 0.001% to 0.5% by a weight of the refrigerant.

25 Other features and aspects of the fluid management approaches will become apparent by consideration of the following detailed description and accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 shows a graph of the effects on refrigerant R123 viscosity as result of pressure and temperature changes.

40 FIG. 2 shows another graph of the effects on refrigerant R134a viscosity as result of pressure and temperature changes.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

45 A HVAC system, such as a chiller system, may commonly include components with moving parts, such as rollers and balls of a bearing of a compressor. The moving parts generally require proper lubrication. The lubrication is commonly provided by lubricants, such as oil, to form a liquid lubricant layer to separate two surfaces of the moving parts that have the relative movement. For example, to extend the service life of a roller bearing, the balls and the rollers of the bearing can be coated with a lubricant layer to separate the mating surfaces of the rollers and the balls so that the balls and the roller do not directly contact with each other during operation.

50 In some HVAC systems, the lubrication can be provided by liquid refrigerant. Such a HVAC system is sometimes called an oil-free system. In the oil-free system, liquid refrigerant can be directed to surfaces of the moving parts and form a liquid layer to separate two mating surfaces of the moving parts. Issues of using refrigerant as a lubricant may include poor boundary lubrication, which may in result contact between the two mating surfaces and a relatively high local temperature due to the contact. The relatively high temperature can break down the refrigerant, causing forma-

tion of, for example, highly aggressive acid (such as hydrofluoric and hydrochloric acid), refrigerant polymerization and/or residue products. The acid may react with materials of the moving parts, causing corrosion of the moving parts. The refrigerant polymerization and/or residue products can deposit on parts with critical tolerances, such as orifices, seals and/or bearings, which may also lead to premature failure. Improvements can be made to refrigerant and/or refrigerant compositions that are suitable for providing lubrication, such as in an oil-free system.

Embodiments are described herein to provide refrigerant that is suitable for providing lubrication to, for example, moving parts of a chiller system. Embodiments are also described herein to provide an additive, such as a corrosion inhibitor and/or a stabilizer that can be added to the refrigerant to form refrigerant compositions that are suitable for providing lubrication to, for example, moving parts of a chiller system. For example, race and bearing surfaces may be formed of high martensitic stainless steel or other ball bearings that are of hot isostatic pressed silicon nitride materials.

Mating surfaces of moving parts, such as the mating surfaces of a roller and a ball, may contact each other during operation, causing an elevated local temperature during operation. In some embodiments, the temperature can be between about 300° F. to about 1200° F. The refrigerant suitable for providing lubrication may be relatively chemically stable at temperatures between about 300° F. to about 1200° F.

It is known in the art that when liquid refrigerant is used to provide lubrication, a thickness of a liquid refrigerant layer on the mating surfaces is affected by a pressure-viscosity coefficient of the liquid refrigerant. The pressure-viscosity coefficient is an inherent property of the refrigerant. It measures a correlation between the viscosity of the refrigerant and the pressure at a given temperature. In some embodiments, the refrigerant that is suitable for providing lubrication may have a viscosity of about 0.2 to 2 mPa. when the pressure is between about 100 to 300 MPa and the temperature is between 25° C. to 100° C. See e.g. FIGS. 1 and 2 for examples of the effects on HCFC refrigerant R123 and HFC refrigerant R134a. It is to be appreciated that the pressure-viscosity coefficient of other refrigerants and/or refrigerant blends can be obtained.

It is appreciated that the refrigerant or refrigerant blend described herein can have a suitable pressure-viscosity coefficient for providing lubrication in a HVAC system, which can include at least one of or blends thereof of 1,1, dichloro-2,2,2 trifluoroethane, 1,1,1,2 tetrafluoroethane, 1,1,1,3,3 pentafluoropropane, difluoromethane, 1,1 difluoroethane, 1-chloro-3,3,3 trifluoropropene (E), 1-chloro-3,3,3 trifluoropropene (Z), 2-chloro-3,3,3 trifluoropropene, 1,1, dichloro-3,3,3 trifluoropropene, 2,3,3,3 tetrafluoropropene, 1,3,3,3 tetrafluoropropene (E), 1,3,3,3 tetrafluoropropene (Z), 1,2 dichloro-3,3,3 trifluoropropene (E), 1,2 dichloro-3,3,3 trifluoropropene (Z), 1,1,3 trichloro-3,3,3 trifluoropropene, 1,2 dichloroethylene (E), 1,2 dichloroethylene (Z), 1,1 dichloroethylene, 1,1,1,4,4,4 hexafluorobutene (Z), 1,1,1,4,4,4 hexafluorobutene (E), 1,1,1,2,3 pentafluoropropane, 1,1,1,3,3 pentafluoropropane, Isopentane, and pentane. In some embodiments, the refrigerant blend having suitable pressure-viscosity coefficient for providing lubricating in a HVAC system can be 1-chloro-3,3,3 trifluoroethene (E) with about 10 to about 50% of 1,1,1,4,4,4 hexafluorobutene (E); 1-chloro-3,3,3 trifluoroethene (E) with about 10 to about 50% of 1,1,1,2,3 pentafluorobutane; 1-chloro-3,3,3 trifluoroethene (E) with about 10 to about 50% of 1,1,1,3,3

pentafluorobutane; 1-chloro-3,3,3 trifluoroethene (E) with about 10 to about 50% of 1,1,2,2,3 pentafluorobutane; 1,1,1,4,4,4 hexafluorobutene (E) with about 10 to about 50% of 1,1,1,2,3 pentafluorobutane; 1,1,1,4,4,4 hexafluorobutene (E) with about 10 to about 50% of 1,1,1,3,3 pentafluorobutane; or 1,1,1,4,4,4 hexafluorobutene (E) with about 10 to about 50% of 1,1,2,2,3 pentafluorobutane.

In some embodiments, the refrigerant may not chemically react to the material of the moving parts. In some embodiments, the refrigerant may not chemically react to steel and/or chrome.

The preferred refrigerants for providing lubrication, for example, in a chiller system can include at least one of or blends there of 1,1, dichloro-2,2,2 trifluoroethane, 1,1,1,2 tetrafluoroethane, 1,1,1,3,3 pentafluoropropane, difluoromethane, 1,1 difluoroethane, 1-chloro-3,3,3 trifluoropropene (E), 1-chloro-3,3,3 trifluoropropene (Z), 2-chloro-3,3,3 trifluoropropene, 1,1, dichloro-3,3,3 trifluoropropene, 2,3,3,3 tetrafluoropropene, 1,3,3,3 tetrafluoropropene (E), 1,3,3,3 tetrafluoropropene (Z), 1,2 dichloro-3,3,3 trifluoropropene (E), 1,2 dichloro-3,3,3 trifluoropropene (Z), 1,1,3 trichloro-3,3,3 trifluoropropene, 1,2 dichloroethylene (E), 1,2 dichloroethylene (Z), 1,1 dichloroethylene, 1,1,1,4,4,4 hexafluorobutene (Z), 1,1,1,4,4,4 hexafluorobutene (E), 1,1,1,2,3 pentafluoropropane, 1,1,1,3,3 pentafluoropropane, Isopentane, and pentane.

In some embodiments, an additive or blend thereof, such as corrosion inhibitor(s) and/or a stabilizer(s) can be added to the refrigerant to prevent and/or reduce refrigerant breaking down. In some embodiments, the additive(s) may be one or more corrosion inhibitors, for example, a chemical(s) that can be absorbed or bound to the surface of the moving parts (such as balls and/or rollers) of the bearings to prevent and/or reduce break down of the moving parts. The broken down material of the moving parts may work as a catalyst for refrigerant break down. Preventing and/or reducing break down of the moving parts can help prevent and/or reduce refrigerant break down. In some embodiments, the corrosion inhibitor can be a corrosion inhibitor for iron or copper containing material.

In some embodiments, one or more stabilizers, such as chemical(s) that react with the compounds resulting from refrigerant breaking down, can be added to the refrigerant so as to reduce the amount of the compounds resulting from the refrigerant breaking down. In some embodiments, the stabilizers (such as base, triazole) may react with acid resulting from the refrigerant breaking down so as to reduce the acid. In some embodiments, the stabilizer may react with oxygen that may be contained in the refrigerant to reduce the amount of oxygen contained in the refrigerant.

In some embodiments, the additive(s), such as the corrosion inhibitor(s) and/or the stabilizer(s), can be dissolved in the refrigerant. In some embodiments, the corrosion inhibitor and/or the stabilizer may be non-harmful to the environment. In some embodiments, the additive can be added to the refrigerant in amounts of from about 0.001% to about 10%, more preferably from about 0.01% to about 1% by a weight of the refrigerant.

In some embodiments, the corrosion inhibitor and/or stabilizer can include at least one of or blends there of epoxides (such as aromatic epoxides, alkyl epoxides, alkenyl epoxides), terpenes, terpenoids, fullerenes, ascorbic acid, terephthalate, nitromethane, unsaturated hydrocarbons or unsaturated halocarbons, phenols, perfluoropolyether, hindered phenols, hydroxylamines, thiols, phosphites and lactones, siloxane, tolyltriazoles, benzotriazole, amines, hydrazine, hexamine, phenylenediamine, dimethylethanolamine,

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zinc dithiophosphates, quaternary and acyclic amines, quaternized alkyl pyridine, amine/phosphate ester salt, cinnamaldehyde, dibutylamine, diethylhydroxylamine, dimethylethanolamine, 3,5 dinitrobenzoic acid, ethylenediamine, hexamethyleneteramine, 1,2 diaminopropane.

In one preferred embodiment, tolytriazoles and/or benzotriazole may be added to the refrigerant in a range of 0.001% to 0.5% by a weight of the refrigerant. In another preferred embodiment, hydroxylamines and/or dimethylethanol amine may be added to the refrigerant in a range of 0.001% to 0.5% by a weight of the refrigerant. The additive(s) can be added to the refrigerant at the site of refrigerant manufacture or at the site of chiller manufacturer. It will be appreciated that there are various ways to apply the additive(s), for example, including: direct addition to the refrigerant, e.g. the above materials can be added directly to the refrigerant at the source of manufacture or added separately to the unit when the refrigerant is added or during service of the equipment; direct application to the bearings or other critical parts, e.g. the above materials can be added directly to the parts through either a spray on or dip type application during the manufacturing of the equipment or during servicing of the equipment; and indirect application during manufacturing of sub components, e.g. the additives can be applied during a secondary operation, like tube finning operations or machining, when an additive is necessary to help with corrosion, stabilization or machining lubrication during such processes, which can result in indirect contamination of the final unit assembly or during service of the unit.

In some embodiments, the levels of the additive(s) can be monitored in the field by obtaining a refrigerant sample and measuring the levels. And the levels can be adjusted by adding the additive(s).

Aspects

Any of aspects 1-8 can be combined with any of aspects 9-20. Any of aspects 9-16 can be combined with any of aspects 17-20. Any of aspects 17-18 can be combined with any of aspects 19-20. Aspect 19 can be combined with aspect 20.

Aspect 1. A refrigerant to provide lubrication in a HVAC system, comprising:

at least one refrigerant selected from a group including: 1,1, dichloro-2,2,2 trifluoroethane, 1,1,1,2 tetrafluoroethane, 1,1,1,3,3 pentafluoropropane, difluoromethane, 1,1 difluoroethane, 1-chloro-3,3,3 trifluoropropene (E), 1-chloro-3,3,3 trifluoropropene (Z), 2-chloro-3,3,3 trifluoropropene, 1,1, dichloro-3,3,3 trifluoropropene, 2,3,3,3 tetrafluoropropene, 1,3,3,3 tetrafluoropropene (E), 1,3,3,3 tetrafluoropropene (Z), 1,2 dichloro-3,3,3 trifluoropropene (E), 1,2 dichloro-3,3,3 trifluoropropene (Z), 1,1,3 trichloro-3,3,3 trifluoropropene, 1,2 dichloroethylene (E), 1,2 dichloroethylene (Z), 1,1 dichloroethylene, 1,1,1,4,4,4 hexafluorobutene (Z), 1,1,1,4,4,4 hexafluorobutene (E), 1,1,1,2,3 pentafluoropropane, 1,1, 1,3,3 pentafluoropropane, Isopentane, and pentane.

Aspect 2. The refrigerant of aspect 1, further comprising:

at least one additive selected from a group consisting of: epoxides, terpenes, terpenoids, fullerenes, ascorbic acid, terephthalate, nitromethane, unsaturated hydrocarbons or unsaturated halocarbons, phenols, perfluoropolyether, hindered phenols, hydroxylamines, thiols, phosphites and lactones, siloxane, tolytriazoles, benzotriazole, amines, hydrazine, hexamine, phenylenediamine, dimethylethanolamine, zinc dithiophosphates, quaternary and acyclic amines, quaternized alkyl pyridine, amine/phosphate ester salt, cinnamaldehyde, dibutylamine, diethylhydroxylamine, dimethyl-

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ethanolamine, 3,5 dinitrobenzoic acid, ethylenediamine, hexamethyleneteramine, and 1,2 diaminopropane.

Aspect 3. The refrigerant of aspect 2, wherein the additive is added to the refrigerant in a range of 0.001% to 0.5% by a weight of the refrigerant.

Aspect 4. The refrigerant of aspects 2-3, wherein the additive is added to the refrigerant in a range of about 0.01% to about 1% by a weight of the refrigerant.

Aspect 5. The refrigerant of aspects 2-4, wherein tolytriazoles is added to the refrigerant in a range of 0.001% to 0.5% by a weight of the refrigerant.

Aspect 6. The refrigerant of aspects 2-5, wherein benzotriazole is added to the refrigerant in a range of 0.001% to 0.5% by a weight of the refrigerant.

Aspect 7. The refrigerant of aspects 2-6, wherein hydroxylamines is added to the refrigerant in a range of 0.001% to 0.5% by a weight of the refrigerant.

Aspect 8. The refrigerant of aspects 2-7, wherein dimethylethanol amine is added to the refrigerant in a range of 0.001% to 0.5% by a weight of the refrigerant.

Aspect 9. A refrigerant blend to provide lubrication in a HVAC system, comprising 1,1, dichloro-2,2,2 trifluoroethane and at least one refrigerant selected from: 1,1,1,2 tetrafluoroethane, 1,1,1,3,3 pentafluoropropane, difluoromethane, 1,1 difluoroethane, 1-chloro-3,3,3 trifluoropropene (E), 1-chloro-3,3,3 trifluoropropene (Z), 2-chloro-3,3,3 trifluoropropene, 1,1, dichloro-3,3,3 trifluoropropene, 2,3,3,3 tetrafluoropropene, 1,3,3,3 tetrafluoropropene (E), 1,3,3,3 tetrafluoropropene (Z), 1,2 dichloro-3,3,3 trifluoropropene (E), 1,2 dichloro-3,3,3 trifluoropropene (Z), 1,1,3 trichloro-3,3,3 trifluoropropene, 1,2 dichloroethylene (E), 1,2 dichloroethylene (Z), 1,1 dichloroethylene, 1,1,1,4,4,4 hexafluorobutene (Z), 1,1,1,4,4,4 hexafluorobutene (E), 1,1, 1,2,3 pentafluoropropane, 1,1,1,3,3 pentafluoropropane, Isopentane, and pentane.

Aspect 10. The refrigerant blend of aspect 9, further comprising:

at least one additive selected from a group consisting of: epoxides, terpenes, terpenoids, fullerenes, ascorbic acid, terephthalate, nitromethane, unsaturated hydrocarbons or unsaturated halocarbons, phenols, perfluoropolyether, hindered phenols, hydroxylamines, thiols, phosphites and lactones, siloxane, tolytriazoles, benzotriazole, amines, hydrazine, hexamine, phenylenediamine, dimethylethanolamine, zinc dithiophosphates, quaternary and acyclic amines, quaternized alkyl pyridine, amine/phosphate ester salt, cinnamaldehyde, dibutylamine, diethylhydroxylamine, dimethylethanolamine, 3,5 dinitrobenzoic acid, ethylenediamine, hexamethyleneteramine, and 1,2 diaminopropane.

Aspect 11. The refrigerant blend of aspect 10, wherein the additive is added to the refrigerant in a range of 0.001% to 0.5% by a weight of the refrigerant.

Aspect 12. The refrigerant blend of aspects 10-11, wherein the additive is added to the refrigerant in a range of about 0.01% to about 1% by a weight of the refrigerant.

Aspect 13. The refrigerant blend of aspects 10-12, wherein tolytriazoles is added to the refrigerant in a range of 0.001% to 0.5% by a weight of the refrigerant.

Aspect 14. The refrigerant blend of aspects 10-13, wherein benzotriazole is added to the refrigerant in a range of 0.001% to 0.5% by a weight of the refrigerant.

Aspect 15. The refrigerant blend of aspects 10-14, wherein hydroxylamines is added to the refrigerant in a range of 0.001% to 0.5% by a weight of the refrigerant.

Aspect 16. The refrigerant blend of aspects 10-15, wherein dimethylethanol amine is added to the refrigerant in a range of 0.001% to 0.5% by a weight of the refrigerant.

Aspect 17. An oil-free HVAC system, comprising:

1,1, dichloro-2,2,2 trifluoroethane; and
at least one additive selected from a group consisting of:
epoxides, terpenes, terpenoids, fullerenes, ascorbic acid,
terephthalate, nitromethane, unsaturated hydrocarbons or
unsaturated halocarbons, phenols, perfluoropolyether, hin-
dered phenols, hydroxylamines, thiols, phosphites and lac-
tones, siloxane, tolytriazoles, benzotriazole, amines, hydra-
zine, hexamine, phenylenediamine, dimethylethanolamine,
zinc dithiophosphates, quaternary and acyclic amines, quat-
ernized alkyl pyridine, amine/phosphate ester salt, cinnam-
aldehyde, dibutylamine, diethylhydroxylamine, dimethyl-
ethanolamine, 3,5 dinitrobenzoic acid, ethylenediamine,
hexamethyleneteramine, and 1,2 diaminopropane.

Aspect 18. The oil-free HVAC system of aspect 17, further
comprising:

at least one refrigerant selected from a group including:
1,1,1,2 tetrafluoroethane, 1,1,1,3,3 pentafluoropropane,
difluoromethane, 1,1 difluoroethane, 1-chloro-3,3,3 trifluoro-
propene (E), 1-chloro-3,3,3 trifluoropropene (Z), 2-chloro-
3,3,3 trifluoropropene, 1,1,dichloro-3,3,3 trifluoropropene,
2,3,3,3 tetrafluoropropene, 1,3,3,3 tetrafluoropropene (E),
1,3,3,3 tetrafluoropropene (Z), 1,2 dichloro-3,3,3 trifluoro-
propene (E), 1,2 dichloro-3,3,3 trifluoropropene (Z), 1,1,3
trichloro-3,3,3 trifluoropropene, 1,2 dichloroethylene (E),
1,2 dichloroethylene (Z), 1,1 dichloroethylene, 1,1,1,4,4,4
hexafluorobutene (Z), 1,1,1,4,4,4 hexafluorobutene (E), 1,1,
1,2,3 pentafluoropropane, 1,1,1,3,3 pentafluoropropane, Iso-
pentane, and pentane.

19. A refrigerant blend to provide lubrication in a HVAC
system, comprising:

at least two refrigerants selected from a group including:
1,1, dichloro-2,2,2 trifluoroethane, 1,1,1,2 tetrafluoroethane,
1,1,1,3,3 pentafluoropropane, difluoromethane, 1,1 difluoro-
ethane, 1-chloro-3,3,3 trifluoropropene (E), 1-chloro-3,3,3
trifluoropropene (Z), 2-chloro-3,3,3 trifluoropropene, 1,1,
dichloro-3,3,3 trifluoropropene, 2,3,3,3 tetrafluoropropene,
1,3,3,3 tetrafluoropropene (E), 1,3,3,3 tetrafluoropropene
(Z), 1,2 dichloro-3,3,3 trifluoropropene (E), 1,2 dichloro-3,
3,3 trifluoropropene (Z), 1,1,3 trichloro-3,3,3 trifluoropro-
pane, 1,2 dichloroethylene (E), 1,2 dichloroethylene (Z), 1,1
dichloroethylene, 1,1,1,4,4,4 hexafluorobutene (Z), 1,1,1,4,
4,4 hexafluorobutene (E), 1,1,1,2,3 pentafluoropropane, 1,1,
1,3,3 pentafluoropropane, Isopentane, and pentane.

Aspect 20. A method of providing lubrication in an oil-free
HVAC system, comprising:

providing 1,1, dichloro-2,2,2 trifluoroethane to mating
surfaces of a moving part in the HVAC system.

With regard to the foregoing description, it is to be
understood that changes may be made in detail, without
departing from the scope of the present invention. It is
intended that the specification and depicted embodiments
are to be considered exemplary only, with a true scope and
spirit of the invention being indicated by the broad meaning
of the claims.

What is claimed is:

1. An oil-free refrigerant that provides lubrication in an
HVAC system, comprising:

2,3,3,3 tetrafluoropropene; and

at least one additive selected from a group consisting of:
epoxides, terpenes, terpenoids, fullerenes, ascorbic
acid, terephthalate, nitromethane, unsaturated hydro-

carbons or unsaturated halocarbons, phenols, perfluoropolyether, hindered phenols, hydroxylamines, thiols, phosphites and lactones, siloxane, tolytriazoles, benzotriazole, amines, hydrazine, hexamine, phenylenediamine, dimethylethanolamine, zinc dithiophosphates, quaternary and acyclic amines, quaternized alkyl pyridine, amine/phosphate ester salt, cinnamaldehyde, dibutylamine, diethylhydroxylamine, dimethylethanolamine, 3,5 dinitrobenzoic acid, ethylenediamine, hexamethyleneteramine, and 1,2 diaminopropane,
wherein the additive is added to the refrigerant in a range of 0.001% to 1% by a weight of the refrigerant.

2. The refrigerant of claim 1, wherein the additive is added to the refrigerant in a range of 0.001% to 0.5% by the weight of the refrigerant.

3. The refrigerant of claim 1, wherein the additive is added to the refrigerant in a range of 0.01% to 1% by the weight of the refrigerant.

4. The refrigerant of claim 1, wherein the tolytriazoles is added to the refrigerant in a range of 0.001% to 0.5% by the weight of the refrigerant.

5. The refrigerant of claim 1, wherein the benzotriazole is added to the refrigerant in a range of 0.001% to 0.5% by the weight of the refrigerant.

6. The refrigerant of claim 1, wherein the hydroxylamines is added to the refrigerant in a range of 0.001% to 0.5% by the weight of the refrigerant.

7. The refrigerant of claim 1, wherein the dimethylethanolamine is added to the refrigerant in a range of 0.001% to 0.5% by the weight of the refrigerant.

8. An oil-free HVAC system, comprising:

2,3,3,3 tetrafluoropropene; and

an oil-free refrigerant that provides lubrication in the oil-free HVAC system, the oil-free refrigerant including:

at least one additive selected from a group consisting of: epoxides, terpenes, terpenoids, fullerenes, ascorbic acid, terephthalate, nitromethane, unsaturated hydrocarbons or unsaturated halocarbons, phenols, perfluoropolyether, hindered phenols, hydroxylamines, thiols, phosphites and lactones, siloxane, tolytriazoles, benzotriazole, amines, hydrazine, hexamine, phenylenediamine, dimethylethanolamine, zinc dithiophosphates, quaternary and acyclic amines, quaternized alkyl pyridine, amine/phosphate ester salt, cinnamaldehyde, dibutylamine, diethylhydroxylamine, dimethylethanolamine, 3,5 dinitrobenzoic acid, ethylenediamine, hexamethyleneteramine, and 1,2 diaminopropane,

wherein the additive is added to the refrigerant in a range of 0.001% to 1% by a weight of the refrigerant.

9. A method of providing lubrication in an oil-free HVAC system, comprising:

providing the oil-free refrigerant of claim 1 to mating surfaces of a moving part in the HVAC system.

10. The refrigerant of claim 1, wherein the refrigerant comprises a refrigerant blend including 1,1,1,2 tetrafluoroethane and the 2,3,3,3 tetrafluoropropene.

11. The refrigerant of claim 1, wherein the refrigerant comprises a refrigerant blend including the 2,3,3,3 tetrafluoropropene and difluoromethane.